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my specimens a two-ovuled ovary; no doubt about it. So Hegelmaier's objection to its identity with *S. polyrrhiza* falls to the ground. I had the other day a long letter from him, written before he had received your second envoy. He was then then busy as military surgeon, (He was a medical man before devoting himself to botany.)" Mr. Austin, in a note dated Sept. 9th, writes: "The utricle contains but one ovule in all the fronds I have examined, but I think there is evidently an empty space on the other side of the utricle, fully as large as the space occupied by the single ovule." This is a good example of botanical sagacity. We still think, however, that there is some peculiarity about the plant. The tenuity of the nerves has been referred to. In the full grown plant, now floating before us, there is a strong ridge down the middle of the frond, giving it a different appearance from the common form. However this may be, we believe the engraving from Mr. Austin's drawing, which, through the kindness of a friend, we are enabled to present, is the first accurate delineation of the parts of fructification of this plant which has yet been made.

Explanation of the Plate.—Fig. 1. Frond, showing the nerves at *a a a a a a*; young frond at *b*; fruit at *c*; with the seed *d*; rootlets at *e*.—Fig. 2. Cross-section of frond showing it to be biconvex, also showing the air-cavities.—Fig. 3. Fruit.—Fig. 4. Seed, showing the raphe at *r*, and the hilum at *h*; *x* is the apex of the seed, which opens under pressure, when also the albuminous portion issues out through this opening.—Fig. 5. Cross-section of seed, showing its three distinct parts, viz: *a*, album; *s*, starch; and *t*, testa, or outer coat.—Fig. 6. Shows the albumen which has been pressed out of the seed, and the germen, *g*, protruding from the apex.—Fig 7 is the same with the germen separated.

78. *Nuphar luteum*, Smith, Var. *pumilum*.—Common in the Hackensack River, etc., near Closter.

Arabis lævegata, DC.—Common on the Palisades.

Draba verna, L.—I have never seen about Closter, nor on the Palisades north of Guttenberg.

Viola rotundifolia, Michx.—Not rare on the borders of swamps near Closter. The upright simple scapes produce the perfect flowers which are always abortive; while the prostrate *branching* stems produce fruit in abundance, and are always covered with leaves.
C. F. A.

79. *Lythrum lineare*, L.—is this year quite abundant near Little Snake Hill: in prime, Sept. 12th.

Artemisia biennis, Willd.—Seems well established at Stapleton landing, Staten Island. It is a western species, that has lately begun to travel eastward as a weed.

Centaurea Melitensis, L.—I found in a kind of park, on Staten Island: it was obviously only a stray or waif. It has established itself in California, but I never heard of it before on this side of the continent.
J. W. CONGDON.

80. *Geum strictum*, Ait.; and *Liquidambar styraciflua*, L.—are abundant on Long Hill, Chatham, N. J.
W. H. L.